

# IRC ALERT

## September/October 2006



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“This year, we mark the fifth anniversary of September 11, 2001. On that day, America suffered the worst attack ever on our homeland, and more than 90 nations lost innocent citizens of their own. Now and into the future, the events of that September morning will be marked and remembered and given unique meaning by all Americans.

For those who lost friends, and family, and fellow citizens, September 11 will forever be a day to mourn these innocent lives cut tragically short.

For those who watched the images of terror on television screens across the country, September 11 will forever evoke vivid memories of tragedy - but also memories, equally vivid, that restore our faith in human goodness: the many nations that rallied to our side, and the many ordinary citizens, lifted by courage and compassion, to acts of unmatched heroism.

And for those future generations, looking back on that day from the vantage point of history, September 11 will forever be a story of hope triumphing over hatred: a day when the principles of liberty, and democracy, and human rights were attacked but not defeated and when the defense of these universal principles inspired a great coalition of countries to wage a new kind of war, and more importantly, to summon a vision of hope that can defeat the violent ideology of hatred that attacked us five years ago.

It is this hopeful story of liberty and justice that we work to advance today. Yes, America is a nation at war, but it is a new and unprecedented kind of war. This is a conflict of ideas and principles. In this conflict, America stands for tolerance, and moderation, and respect for human difference. We stand for freedom and equality, peace and opportunity for all people. And to all who share these aspirations and want them to be realized—we call you our ally in the fight against terror and hopelessness.

In this fight, there will be success and also setbacks, times of triumph but also times of great challenge and difficulty. But in the end, this is a struggle that we must win—and a struggle that we will win.”

Secretary Condoleezza Rice  
Videotaped Remarks  
Washington, DC  
September 10, 2006

**5-1/FOC****FACT SHEET: Afghanistan and Pakistan: Strong Allies in the War on Terror  
September 29, 2006**

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2006/09/20060929-2.html>

President Musharraf joined the fight against the terrorists, and America is grateful for his leadership. After 9/11, President Musharraf was faced with a choice: turn a blind eye and leave his people hostage to the terrorists or join the free world in fighting the terrorists. Within two days of the attack, the Pakistani government committed itself to stop al Qaeda operatives at its border, share intelligence on terrorist activities and movements, and break off all ties with the Taliban government if it refused to hand over bin Laden and the al Qaeda leadership. President Musharraf's Courageous Choice To Join The Struggle Against Extremism Has Saved American Lives. His government has helped capture or kill many senior terrorist leaders. For example, Pakistani forces helped capture Abu Zubaydah, Ramzi bin al Shibh, and Khalid Sheikh Mohammed.

**5-2/FOC****FACT SHEET: Progress Report: Fixing the Problems Exposed by the 9/11 Attacks  
September 7, 2006**

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2006/09/20060907-4.html>

“Over the past five years, we have waged an unprecedented campaign against terror at home and abroad – and that campaign has succeeded in stopping another attack on our homeland. Thanks to the efforts of our intelligence, law enforcement and military communities, America has not been struck again since the attacks of 9/11. Yet we have seen our enemies strike in Britain, Spain, India, Turkey, Russia, Indonesia, Jordan, Israel, Afghanistan, Iraq, and other countries. Just last month, police and intelligence officers from Britain, America, Pakistan, and other allies foiled a suicide plot to blow up passenger planes on their way to the U.S.”

**5-3/FOC****FIVE YEARS LATER -- MY KIND OF TOWN:  
New York, New York**

By Pete Hamill

Smithsonian Magazine, Vol. 37, No. 6, September 2006, pp. 26-28.

As the fifth anniversary of the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center approaches, veteran journalist Pete Hamill reports that his fellow New Yorkers have moved on. "The horror can rise again at odd moments ... and then the moment passes," he writes. In fact, he contends that in many ways the city is better than ever: the economy has recovered, people are more polite, race has become a less divisive issue, and the streets are safer. While not a perfect city -- many of the city's attractions are too expensive for ordinary citizens, for instance -- New York continues to thrive; and New Yorkers continue to exhibit the qualities that have always helped them survive: "optimism, irony, intelligence and laughter."

**5-4/FOC****PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO THE NATION  
SEPTEMBER 11, 2006**

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2006/09/20060911-3.html>

“On 9/11, our nation saw the face of evil. Yet on that awful day, we also witnessed something distinctly American: ordinary citizens rising to the occasion, and responding with extraordinary acts of courage. We saw courage in office workers who were trapped on the high floors of burning skyscrapers -- and called home so that their last words to their families would be of comfort and love. We saw courage in passengers aboard Flight 93, who recited the 23rd Psalm -- and then charged the cockpit. And we saw courage in the Pentagon staff who made it out of the flames and smoke -- and ran back in to answer cries for help. On this day, we remember the innocent who lost their lives -- and we pay tribute to those who gave their lives so that others might live.”

**5-5/FOC****VICE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS AT THE  
PENTAGON OBSERVANCE OF  
SEPTEMBER 11<sup>th</sup>**

**SEPTEMBER 11, 2006**

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/>

releases/2006/09/20060911.html

“The war on terror has placed hard duties on our military and on the Department of Defense. You have done all our country has asked of you, and more. And you know better than most that much hard work and sacrifice still lay ahead. Yet in the conduct of this war the world has seen the best that is in our country. We have shown that Americans are a resolute people -- clear in our purposes, steady in difficult tasks. We have answered violence with patient justice. We have liberated whole nations from dictatorship, stayed beside them on the path to democracy, and lifted the sights of millions to a future beyond tyranny and terror. This struggle is fierce, and it will be lengthy. But it is not endless. Our cause is right, our will is strong, this great nation will prevail.”

## FOCUS — Documents

5-6/FOC

### 9/11 FIVE YEARS LATER: Successes and Challenges

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/nsc/waronterror/2006>

“The attacks of September 11, 2001, were unprecedented. Nineteen hijackers seized multiple planes and used them as weapons to destroy the World Trade Center in New York and to attack Washington, DC. The United States retaliated by waging war against al-Qaida, its network of violent extremists, and those who provided them safe haven. We set out to destroy the terrorist enemy, using every instrument of national power – diplomacy, intelligence, law enforcement, and financial and military tools – to disrupt and defeat the global network. We have also waged a war of ideas, confronting the ideology that drives the murderous agenda of the terrorists. As a result we have made significant strides in making America and its allies more secure.”

5-7/FOC

### REBUILDING AND RESILIENCE: FIVE YEARS AFTER 9/11

U.S. Department of State, eJournal USA, August 2006

<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itps/0806/ijpe/ijpe0806.htm>

This journal examines how the United States has rebounded and how the international community has rebuilt and come together to condemn terrorism in the five years since the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. Highlights include articles about the rebuilding of the area around the World Trade Center, U.S. government efforts to facilitate travel to the United States, an interfaith roundtable, planned 9/11 memorials, and how survivors are rebuilding their lives.

## FOCUS — Internet Sites

*The U.S. Embassy assumes no responsibility for the content and availability of the resources listed below. All links were active as of October 2006.*

### Annotated Bibliography of Government Documents Related to the Threat of Terrorism and the Attacks of September 11, 2001

<http://www.odl.state.ok.us/usinfo/terrorism/911.htm>

A compilation by the Oklahoma Department of Libraries of U.S. government documents concerning a broad range of issues surrounding the terrorist attacks of September 11 and the international war on terrorism.

### September 11: Bearing Witness to History

<http://americanhistory.si.edu/september11/>

The National Museum of American History's commemorative exhibition offers a selection of objects, images, and personal stories about the aftermath of the attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001.

### The September 11, 2001, Documentary Project

[http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/911\\_archive/](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/911_archive/)

Offered by the Library of Congress, this online presentation of almost 200 audio and video

interviews, graphic items, and written narratives captures the diverse opinions of Americans and others in the months that followed the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and United Airlines Flight 93. For curriculum ideas see <http://memory.loc.gov/learn/collections/sept11/>.

### **September 11 Digital Archive**

<http://911digitalarchive.org/>

A collection of first-hand accounts of the events and the aftermath of 9/11, including interviews, personal stories (also available in Spanish), photographs, e-mail messages, documents (reports, articles, memos), and annotated links to other significant Web sites. Includes extensive audio and video files.

### **September 11 Web Archive**

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cocoon/minerva/html/sept11/sept11-about.html>

Preserves the Web expressions of individuals, groups, the press, and institutions in the United States and around the world in the aftermath of 9/11. Of more than 30,000 selected Web sites archived from September 11, 2001, through December 1, 2001, approximately 2,300 are catalogued and available to search or browse.

### **World Trade Center Attack: The Official Documents**

<http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/indiv/usgd/wtc.html>

From Columbia University Libraries, this site is a selective guide to official U.S. government documents related to the terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in New York City on September 11, 2001.

### **Moving Forward**

#### **Build the Memorial**

<http://buildthememorial.org>

Background information, personal stories, photos, audio, and video about the proposed World Trade Center Memorial, Reflecting Absence, and the Memorial Museum scheduled to open in September 2009.

### **Lower Manhattan Development Corporation (LMDC)**

<http://renewnyc.com>

Created in the aftermath of September 11, the LMDC is charged with coordinating the rebuilding and revitalization of Lower Manhattan, including the development of the World Trade Center Memorial, the Memorial Museum, and Freedom Tower.

### **Pentagon Memorial Fund**

<http://www.pentagonmemorial.net/home.aspx>

In remembrance of those who lost their lives at the Pentagon and aboard Flight 77 on September 11, 2001, this Web site provides news and video about the Pentagon Memorial, scheduled to be completed in September 2008.

### **Sonic Memorial Project**

<http://sonicmemorial.org/public/stories.html>

Hundreds of voicemail messages, oral histories, home movies, and tourist videos about the World Trade Center before and after 9/11.

### **Understanding America After 9/11**

<http://understandingamerica.publicradio.org/>

Stories and programs from a week of special coverage that aired on public radio stations across the United States one year after September 11, 2001.

### **U.S. Department of State Bureau of Consular Affairs**

[http://travel.state.gov/visa/temp/temp\\_1305.html](http://travel.state.gov/visa/temp/temp_1305.html)

This State Department site offers information to temporary visitors to the United States, including details about visas.

### **Voice of America News: Visiting the USA**

<http://www.voanews.com/english/travelusa.cfm/>

VOA's thorough travel planner takes the tourist step-by-step through the process of visiting the United States, beginning with planning a visit, what to expect on arrival, and information on parks, recreation, and scenic routes. A drop-down menu or clickable map of

the 50 states links to the official visitors center of each state.

## INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

5-8/IS

### AL QAEDA'S PANDEMIC

By James Kitfield

National Journal, Vol. 38, No. 35, September 2, 2006, pp. 20-27.

The author, a defense and foreign affairs correspondent for National Journal, declares, "In the collective body that is Islamic extremism, often only a few synapses stand between a spoken word and an act of wanton bloodshed halfway around the world. Tracking exactly how the organism of global jihad translates such violent impulses into distant actions is critical to grasping how the virulent terrorism that struck the United States on September 11, 2001, has mutated in the past five years. And that knowledge is key to understanding the degree to which the virus is still spreading." He then goes on to describe various aspects of the planning and execution of recent terrorist attacks, especially the March 2004 train bombing in Madrid. He also discusses "how central the Iraq war has become to the schemes of the Islamic jihad movement" and the use of the war as "an organizing magnet." In his conclusion, he explains, "broad counterinsurgencies are almost never won on the battlefield. Victory will have to come in the political arena."

5-9/IS

### DECLARING VICTORY

By James Fallows

Atlantic Monthly, Vol. 298, No. 2, September 2006, pp. 60-71.

Based on interviews with over 60 terrorism experts, the author concludes that while al-Qaeda is only a shadow of its pre-9/11 self, the terrorists can continue to harm the United States by goading it into actions that can harm its international standing, such as its continued presence in Iraq, its imprisonment of terrorists in Guantanamo, and ongoing domestic concerns about civil liberties. Because of al-Qaeda's own mistakes, and because of the things the United

States and its allies have done right, al-Qaeda's ability to inflict direct damage in America or on Americans has been sharply reduced, leading the author to propose that the United States de-escalate its Global War on Terror by declaring victory and continuing counterterrorism efforts through a more low-key approach of alliance-building and targeted usage of its "hard" and "soft" power.

5-10/IS

### HOW TO KEEP THE BOMB FROM IRAN

By Scott D. Sagan

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 85, No. 5, September/October 2006, pp.45-59.

As an open supporter of terrorism with strong anti-American and anti-Israeli sentiments, a nuclear Iran would pose a grave threat to the United States and its allies. Scott D. Sagan, Professor of Political Science and Director of the Center for International Security and Cooperation at Stanford University, describes the dangers of "deterrence optimism" and "proliferation fatalism" when approaching the problem of Iran's nuclear program. He argues that, with "no viable military option at hand," the only way to effectively prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon is for the United States and other global players to understand and help satisfy the concerns that drove Iran to develop a nuclear program in the first place.

5-11/IS

### HIGH-TECH TERRORISM: Al-Qaeda's Use of New Technology

By Jarret M. Brachman

Fletcher Forum of World Affairs, Vol. 30, No. 2, Summer 2006, pp. 149-164.

The author, a counterterrorism research director at the United States Military Academy, introduces readers to the many ways that al-Qaeda is leveraging new technologies to spread its virulent ideology and transform itself into an "organic social movement." By "weaponizing the internet," terrorists are more effectively sharing information, distributing propaganda, and training for future attacks. Web sites, animation and video clips, discussion boards, even video games are used to reinforce the terrorists' message among members and attract new recruits. While these sites also offer counterterrorism experts an opportunity to study the terrorists, they also

encourage like-minded individuals to produce spin-off propaganda materials and provide valuable information to "homegrown" terrorist groups planning attacks of their own. Unless the U.S. can develop a strategy to effectively counter radicalization of the next generation of Muslim youth, Brachman it will face a long struggle against terrorism.

**5-12/IS**

**AN INTERVIEW WITH VICE PRESIDENT  
AND DIRECTOR OF FOREIGN POLICY  
STUDIES OF THE BROOKINGS**

**INSTITUTION: Carlos Pascual**

**By Merrick E. Krause and David Gurney**

**Joint Forces Quarterly, No. 42, 3rd Quarter 2006,  
pp. 80-85.**

[http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/jfq\\_pubs/4226.pdf](http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/jfq_pubs/4226.pdf)

Staff of the JFQ interviewed former coordinator of the State Department's Office for Reconstruction and Stabilization about his perspective on initial progress made in establishing an interagency office with the ability to prevent or prepare for post-conflict situations. Pascual, who now works for the Brookings Institution, says significant progress has been made toward the institutionalization of the office since it was created in the summer of 2004. While moving in the right direction, however, he said the office is still years away from meeting its goal. He said there are now 60 employees -- drawn from the Departments of State, Labor, and Justice, USAID and other agencies -- organized into four groups to deal with early warning and conflict prevention, planning, lessons learned and technical capabilities, and resources and management. Pascual talked about how his old office sought funding for 2007 of \$20 million for operational costs and \$75 million to build a civilian reserve corps but, instead, it needs more like \$60 million for operating costs including training and exercises and another \$200 million for a conflict response fund. He also emphasized the importance of partnerships with NGOs and private industry, since they tend to provide the personnel who are "the implementers of programs on the ground" including those who conduct police training, provide rule of law expertise and economic development plans.

**5-13/IS**

**SUSPENDED ANIMATION: THE U.S. and  
Russia after the G-8**

**By Celeste Wallander**

**Current History, Vol. 105 No. 693, October 2006,  
pp. 315-320.**

Relations between Moscow and Washington are at an all-time low and are likely to deteriorate further over the next two years, as the leaders struggle to cooperate on proliferation and terrorism, but find the rest of their diplomacy in "suspended animation." Recent disputes since this year's G-8 summit in St. Petersburg illustrate the depth of disconnect, including the breakdown Russia's WTO entry negotiations, recent U.S. sanctions imposed against two major Russian firms doing business with Iran, and international reaction to Russia's state-controlled energy companies' dealings with its neighbors. The fundamental problem, the author argues, is that each wants what the other will not give: the United States wants a free, democratic, and secure future for Russia and its neighbors, while Russia wants to be considered a great power on its own terms ("sovereign democracy"), as well as undisputed influence in the former Soviet republics. As long as their respective leaderships persist in defining their interests in these opposing terms, the U.S. and Russia can look forward to only periodic tactical cooperation in areas of urgent mutual interest.

**5-14/IS**

**REHABILITATING A ROGUE: Libya's WMD  
Reversal and Lessons for US Policy**

**By Dafna Hochman**

**Parameters, Vol. 36, No. 1, Spring 2006, pp. 63-78.**

[http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usawc/  
Parameters/06spring/hochman.htm](http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usawc/Parameters/06spring/hochman.htm)

The author cites Libya as a role model for other rogue nations that wish to engage in voluntary disarmament. This approach recognizes motivation for voluntary disarmament as attributable to multiple causes. In Libya's case, this motivation came from three sources: Libyan concern about al-Qaeda caused a desire to ally with the U.S.; Libyan preoccupation with its reputation and international image; and the pressure exerted on Congress by the families of the victims of Pan Am Flight 103. The combination of these threats caused Libya to perceive greater danger in maintaining

its nuclear and chemical programs than in destroying them.

**5-15/IS**

### **RUSSIA CONFRONTS RADICAL ISLAM**

**By Dmitry Gorenburg**

**Current History, Vol. 105, No. 693, October 2006, pp. 334-340.**

Policies undertaken by Moscow and regional governments are worsening an already volatile situation in the North Caucasus. Russia's Muslims account for 10 percent of the country's population, but are geographically concentrated and growing, even as the Slavic majority continues to spiral downward in a dramatic demographic decline. The government's inability to recognize the ethnic and sectarian diversity of its Muslim population, its use of radical Islamic "Wahhabism" to justify its centralization of power, and its failure to address the endemic poverty and corruption that breeds radicalism is increasing the incidence of Islamic violence. What began as an ethno-nationalist struggle in Chechnya metastasized into a broader global Islamist conflict, as foreign benefactors provided forces, funds, and other support. While the violence has cooled in Chechnya, attacks have spread to neighboring Ingushetia, Kabardino-Balkaria, and North Ossetia, underlining the need for Russia to change course in the region by understanding the differences among its Muslims, appointing regional leaders trusted by their constituents, and focus on promoting economic development and reducing corruption.

**5-16/IS**

### **WHEN NORTH KOREA FALLS**

**By Robert Kaplan**

**Atlantic Monthly, Vol. 298, No. 3, October 2006, pp. 64-73.**

Kaplan, correspondent for Atlantic and a visiting professor at the U.S. Naval Academy, notes that Pyongyang's missile tests and nuclear brinkmanship may obscure a greater threat: the prospect of the collapse of the North Korean regime. He writes that there is evidence that the internal workings of the regime are starting to fray -- "totalitarian regimes close to demise are apt to get panicky and do rash things." A war on the Korean peninsula would be "horrific",

as the North maintains a huge standing army and thousands of artillery batteries along the DMZ. Kaplan describes various scenarios that might happen with a breakdown of authority in Pyongyang, and how it might affect the strained relations between Japan, Korea and China. He suspects that a unified Korea after such an event would probably not be viable, as South Koreans would not be interested in the disruption a collapse of the North would produce. He believes that the ultimate beneficiary would be China, which might use a Greater Korea as a key in its long-term plans for dominating the Asian economic sphere.

## **DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

**5-17/DHR**

### **AMERICA'S DEMOCRATIZATION PROJECTS ABROAD**

**American Spectator, Vol. 39, No. 8, October 2006, pp. 40-47.**

The author examines the successes and failures of America's democratization projects abroad over the past century. Among the greatest success stories were in Germany and Japan after World War II and post-Cold War projects in Eastern Europe. There are many common factors in these successes: the countries involved were industrial and modern, had experienced total military defeat, had ethnically homogeneous populations and faced a greater foreign threat. The contrast between these nations, and the Middle East, where many democratization projects are failing, "could not be greater," says Kurth, who believes that democratization projects in Latin America have a promising future.

**5-18/DHR**

### **ANCIENT GREECE'S DEATH PENALTY DILEMMA AND ITS INFLUENCE ON MODERN SOCIETY**

**By Robert Blecker**

**USA Today Magazine, Vol. 135, No. 2734, July 2006, pp. 60-65.**

Robert Blecker, professor of law at the New York Law School, discusses the ancient Greek history of death penalty and its relationship to the modern-day

death penalty policies. The ancient Athenians advocated death penalty only for premeditated and felony murders. Today, many of the death penalties in the states are given to those murderers as well. Blecker agrees with Aristotle, who claimed that one couldn't measure moral truth with accuracy. The ancient Greeks sought fairness, which should be "the moral truth, based in the jury's intuition ... that mysterious mix of reason and emotion that combines to determine whether a person really, not merely rationally, deserves to die."

**5-19/DHR**

### **THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND THE NEW WARS**

**By Renee De Nevers**

**Political Science Quarterly, Vol. 121 No. 3, Fall 2006, pp. 369-395.**

This article explores how the Geneva Conventions, adopted in 1949, apply to "new wars," such as the fight against terrorism, where those directly involved in fighting include non-traditional soldiers such as warlords, child soldiers and private security companies. The author argues that, although the nature of war and those who fight wars has changed dramatically since the conventions were adopted, the conventions should not be abandoned, but rather should address these changes. Applying the Geneva Conventions, she argues, will create greater international support for the U.S. war on terrorism because it will protect U.S. soldiers and citizens, garner multilateral support, and protect victims of war everywhere. "To ensure the cooperation that it needs to pursue terrorists, and to regain the high ground in this fight, the United States should lead the way...in creating a stronger framework to protect people from dangers they face in conflict zones and lawless societies," she writes.

**5-20/DHR**

### **INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO PROMOTE INDEPENDENT MEDIA IN TRANSITION AND POST-CONFLICT SOCIETIES**

**By Krishna Kumar**

**Democratization, Vol. 13, No. 4, August 2006, pp. 652-667.**

Recently, governments and NGOs have developed

media assistance programs in transitional countries, assisting media with journalist and management training, financial backing, legal reform and institutional development. Kumar concludes that the programs have strengthened and expanded independent media outlets. Journalistic standards have improved vastly, while financial sustainability remains a struggle. Kumar concludes that governments should only assist media outlets that can sustain themselves without foreign support. He also argues that programs must be separate from public diplomacy efforts. If citizens or governments sense that foreign bodies are pushing ideology in the emerging media, the programs will backfire and the public will distrust the new media outlets. However, when public diplomacy and independent media coexist, both benefit, with new outlets creating a space for public diplomacy and diplomats generating content for journalists.

**5-21/DHR**

### **THE RIGHT TO RISE UP: People Power and the Virtues of Civic Disruption**

**By Peter Ackerman and Jack DuVall**

**Fletcher Forum of World Affairs, Vol. 30, No. 2, Summer 2006, pp. 33-42.**

The authors highlight the key elements of building successful, bottom-up popular democratic movements, which they regard as the most effective way to discredit and replace oppressive governments. Civic disruption -- the authors' preferred term for nonviolent resistance -- is behind 50 of 67 successful governmental transitions in the past 35 years. Effective movements require three elements -- unity of a wide spectrum of political groups and social communities; planning among the groups to probe, confuse, and outmaneuver the regime; and strong discipline among the opposition to prevent members from resorting to violence which will discourage support and providing the regime with justification for harsher crackdowns. While direct foreign involvement can harm a popular movement, the most valuable contribution that outsiders can make is to promote free exchange of information through the Internet and other means, giving such movements more and better information about best practices utilized elsewhere, thus enhancing their strategic planning options.



**5-22/DHR**  
**HOW TO THINK ABOUT TERRORISM**

By Richard K. Betts  
Wilson Quarterly, pp. ....

In the aftermath of September 11, many Americans have embraced the belief, or at least the hope, that acts of terror can be prevented in the future. More-advanced technologies, better-trained people, and better-organized bureaucracies, it is thought, will shield us from danger by revealing the future more clearly than America's intelligence agencies were able to do before the Al Qaeda attacks. This hope goes naturally with the traditional "can-do" ethos of American culture. A little hard thinking shows the expectation to be futile, but a great deal more thought is required if we are to understand what we can reasonably hope to accomplish in combating future terrorism.

**5-23/DHR**  
**UNDERSTANDING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE  
IN AMERICAN COURTS**

By Sara C. Benesh  
The Journal of Politics, Vol. 68, No. 3, August 2006, pp. 697-707.

The operation of the rule of law is the most fundamental requirement of government in a democracy, writes political scientist Benesh. Political philosophers debate what the rule of law is, how to protect it, and what requirements it demands, but there is agreement that institutions, or courts, within a democracy be charged with its keeping. In this article, Benesh addresses the critical importance of understanding what drives the public's support for courts and confidence in the justice system. Benesh's analysis shows that the American public understands the law and respects the court system. A highly educated individual with experience as a juror and a strong understanding of the court system who lives in a state where judges are appointed and the crime rate is low demonstrates the highest level of confidence in state courts. A person without much formal education who had been a defendant at least once in his or her life, who does not trust the institutions of government and who happens to live in a state with elected judges and a high crime rate has the lowest level of confidence. It is essential to consider what drives support for courts because, without a public

constituency, courts could suffer greatly at the hands of those seeking to control them.

**5-24/DHR**  
**WHO TURNED OUT THE  
ENLIGHTENMENT?**

By Paul Starobin  
National Journal, Vol. 38, No. 30, July 29, 2006, pp. 20-26.

These days scientific experimentation takes place in a climate of contention. The prospect of discovery appears not to thrill but to worry partisans, Starobin argues. For decades, both the left and the right have protested scientific work, as has big business lobbying groups. The scientific community has gotten involved in the political battles as well, Starobin points out. The author interviews scientists, including one who says America is moving away from the rational philosophy of the Enlightenment. Another scientist points out that while 70 percent of Americans think science can better their own lives, people tend to ignore science when science is viewed as conflicting with their values.

**5-25/DHR**  
**WHOOPS, I COMMITTED GENOCIDE! The  
Anomaly of Constructive Liability for Serious  
International Crimes**

By David L. Nersessian  
Fletcher Forum of World Affairs, Vol. 30, No. 2, Summer 2006, pp. 81-106.

The author, a U.S. Supreme Court legal fellow, tackles one of the most serious challenges in international law: how best to establish culpability of senior leaders in war crimes such as genocide. While traditional cases of criminal responsibility require proof that the perpetrator acted with a specific intent, the concept of "constructive liability," as utilized in international law, allows for conviction of individuals in leadership positions even if they may not have been directly involved in the planning or execution of a criminal act. However, argues the author, constructive liability is at best too broad a concept to be legally useful; at worst, it may result in assigning an unfair measure of blame to negligent leaders unaware of unlawful acts perpetrated by members of their regime. The author recommends the creation of a new class of blame for these negligent leaders to capture their sins of

omission, thus better isolating those with clear intent to allow genocide to proceed on their watch.

5-26/DHR\*

### **WILL THE REPUBLICANS RETAIN CONGRESS IN 2006?**

By Charles E., Jr. Cook

The Washington Quarterly, Vol. 29, No. 4, Autumn 2006, pp. 153-158.

The author, who writes for National Journal and Congressional Daily, looks at past polling data and election results to see whether the Republicans will retain Congress in 2006. With President Bush's drop in the polls and the public's outlook for the country also dropping, it does not look promising for the GOP. However, after analyzing the House and Senate seats up for reelection, Cook contends that only a few of the GOP seats are vulnerable due to "the quality of Democratic challengers...not [being] what it should be". Although there would be some impact on the Republican Party in November, it has to be a major one for the GOP majorities to lose both House and Senate.

## **ECONOMIC SECURITY**

5-27/ES\*

### **EMERGING GIANTS: Building World-Class Companies in Developing Countries**

By Tarun Khanna and Krishna Palepu

Harvard Business Review, Vol. 84, No. 10, October 2006, pp. 60-69.

Khanna and Palepu, both of the Harvard Business School, say companies in emerging countries can compete successfully, both at home and abroad. Their six-year study of local companies that succeeded against the onslaught of multinational corporations revealed three primary strategies. Some capitalized on their knowledge of local product markets; some exploited their knowledge of local talent and capital markets; and others exploited institutional voids to create profitable businesses. The authors provide real world examples of the successful implementation of these strategies.

5-28/ES\*

### **GLOBALIZATION AND JOBS**

By John Martin

OECD Observer, No. 256, July 2006, pp. 10-11.

Martin, Director of OECD Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, says globalization produces winners and losers. The job threat is real, he acknowledges, but it is manageable as long as the right policies are in place. His recommendations include: practical mechanisms to compensate the "losers", good macroeconomics, flexible labor and product markets, strong employment, and effective lifelong learning/education policies.

5-29/ES

### **THE IMF'S ROLE IN A POST-CONFLICT SITUATION**

By Sean Hagan

Case Western Reserve Journal of International Law, Vol. 38, No. 1, 2006, pp. 59-61.

The author, a lawyer with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), notes that the IMF is often called upon to assist countries facing financial crises, often precipitated by a civil war or an international conflict. One serious issue that has arisen from such circumstances is the possibility that a sovereign debt of a country may become unsustainable, i.e. where there is no feasible set of macroeconomic policies that would enable the country to resolve its crisis. Care must be taken that such actions do not result in "odious debt," a doctrine that could have severe consequences for access by emerging market and developing countries to future financing. However, he notes, "odious debt" has not become a well-established principle under international law since there is concern that it will create considerable uncertainty in the international financial system. IMF has also established a financing facility specifically designed to assist member countries that emerging from conflict situations (Emergency Post-Conflict Assistance) and it provides a considerable amount of free technical assistance to its members that helps them develop a legal and institutional framework that supports the operation of a market economy, such as the Fund is doing now in Iraq.

5-30/ES

**INVESTING IN THE YOUTH BULGE**

By Emmanuel Y. Jimenez and Mamta Murthi  
Finance and Development, Vol. 43, No. 3,  
September 2006, pp. 40-43.

Jimenez and Murthi, both with the World Bank, say that many developing countries are experiencing the largest "youth bulge" in history. The authors discuss the risks and opportunities that this youth bulge can have on economic growth and poverty reduction. They recommend focusing on policies and goals that promote high employment, such as achieving universal primary and secondary education, making reforms in the trade and labor markets, and improving the investment climate for human capital. With the right investments, they write, developing countries can turn their large youth populations into a boon.

5-31/ES

**IPRs, TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT,  
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

By Wilfred Dolfsma

Journal of Economic Issues, Vol. 150, No. 2, June  
2006, pp. 333-342.

Dolfsma says intellectual property rights (IPRs) have become increasingly prominent in debates and are almost unanimously deemed to favor economic development -- especially by policymakers in developed countries. It is acknowledged that some parties may benefit more from a system of IPRs than others, but some degree of improvement for all parties is the expected outcome, he writes. He analyzes the empirical and theoretical findings relevant to the question of IPRs' effect on technological development, and thus prospect for economic development. He concludes that the ideal levels of IPRs change as a country becomes more developed. For example, he notes that under today's IPRs Japan might not have had its strong electronics industry and the U.S. might not have had its strong film industry. Dolfsma asserts IPR systems need to be carefully designed to balance the needs for incentives for inventors, incentives for follow-on innovations, consumer benefits and economic development.

5-32/ES

**THE MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE**

**ACCOUNT (MCA): A Different Approach to  
Foreign Assistance**

By Ken Hackett

Vital Speeches of the Day, Vol. 72, No. 20/21,  
August 2006, pp. 586-589.

Hackett, President of Catholic Relief Services and member of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Board of Directors, says the MCA is an approach to foreign assistance that isn't just new -- it is bold. The MCA is a fresh approach that aims to improve aid effectiveness by requiring recipients to make difficult policy reforms that are necessary for successful development, he explains. He discusses some of the innovative aspects of the MCA -- funding is performance-based; MCA provides incentives to change policies for the better; countries who qualify can lose funding if their scores fall; recipient countries control MCA development efforts, from deciding which projects to pursue to implementation. He also talks about some of the challenges MCA has faced, noting that results have been slow in coming, and the negative perceptions many Americans have about foreign aid and its effectiveness; the MCA has not yet received full congressional funding. Hackett remains optimistic about MCA's potential to make a real difference, but also notes that while it is an innovative and important advancement in foreign aid, it will never be a panacea.

5-33/ES

**THE NEW ENERGY REALISTS**

By Richard G. Lugar

The National Interest, No 83, Summer 2006, pp.  
30-33.

Senator Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, says today's energy realists are those who understand that without major changes in the way we get our energy, life in the U.S. will become increasingly difficult. In the coming decades, he explains, oil supplies will be stretched to the limit by economic growth in both the industrialized West and in large, rapidly growing economies. Geology and politics have created petro-superpowers that nearly monopolize the world's oil supply -- which make true "free market" price setting an impossibility, he adds. As economies increasingly compete for insufficient

supplies of energy, writes the Senator, oil will become an even stronger magnet for corruption, conflict and military action than it already is. He recommends we should push alternative energy use, expand our energy partnerships abroad and understand that oil will remain an important energy source. Further, he notes, we must recognize that in an energy interdependent world, U.S. efforts to reduce its own petroleum use will not have maximum geopolitical impact if the oil we save is simply consumed by other countries. So, he concludes, the drive towards viable alternative energy sources needs to be a global effort.

**5-34/ES**

**WILL EMERGING MARKETS ESCAPE THE NEXT BIG SYSTEMIC FINANCIAL CRISIS?**

**By Kenneth Rogoff**

**Cato Journal, Vol. 26, No. 2, Spring/Summer 2006, pp. 337-341.**

For the past four centuries, emerging market debt crises have broken out like clockwork, says Rogoff, a professor of economics at Harvard University. But in today's world, he notes, emerging market debts are near record lows and most countries are able to borrow liberally on international capital markets. Rogoff summarizes both the optimistic and the pessimistic views of globalization's impact on the financial future of emerging markets. He concludes globalization has helped yield a deeper and more sustained expansion than in the past, but he also expects emerging market debt crises are likely to recur during the next decade.

**GLOBAL ISSUES & COMMUNICATION**

**5-35/GIC**

**ACCESS TO POWER: Research in International Policymaking**

**By John Willinsky**

**Harvard International Review, Vol. 28, No. 2, Summer 2006, pp. 54-58.**

While policymakers have not had an easy time obtaining the latest scientific research and scholarship, today a small but growing body of this literature is showing up on their desktops with a quick Google search. They can consult this work without charge or

subscription, thanks to the "open access" movement in scholarly publishing. The open access movement in scholarly publishing is developing a number of ways to provide free online access to research articles. However, open access to the larger world of peer-reviewed research would allow the full value of this body of work to be realized as a public good. This could, in turn, lead to a better informed policy deliberations among nations and a wider range of considered solutions, given the theoretically innovative and experimental quality of that literature. One can reasonably expect that open access will educate more citizens and policymakers than before, making knowledge and policy more democratic.

**5-36/GIC\***

**BREAKING THE CYCLE**

**By Michael Leahy**

**Washington Post Magazine, October 8, 2006.**

Researchers at the Walter Reed Army Institute in the Washington, D.C. area, are trying to develop a vaccine that will wipe out malaria, a disease that kills at least 1 million a year and leaves its survivors with long-term effects that can impede their future productivity. A variety of obstacles stand in their way, not the least of which is the parasite itself. "They've survived the attempts of the body's [immune system] to wipe them out for millions of years," researcher David Lanar told the author. An array of health problems are always vying to win policymakers' attention in the competition for research funding, and malaria researchers are at a disadvantage because the disease is considered a relic in the West, where it rarely occurs, since pharmaceuticals to cure it have been developed. But for areas where drugs are often not available, and the disease undercuts the productivity of citizens and the development of nations, the Walter Reed team believes a vaccine is the best strategy for beating malaria.

**5-37/GIC**

**BRIDGING THE RELIGIOUS DIVIDE**

**By Raymond L Bingham**

**Parameters, Vol. 36, No. 3, Autumn 2006, pp. 50-67.**

A number of redeployed top military commanders recently pointed out that the true nature of this war is centered on economics, political will, culture, and

religious ideology. Research indicates that many Islamic scholars concur with the following assessment: the insurgency is slowly developing into a war of ideas that will serve as a catalyst for the globalization of religious extremism if left unchecked. America and its allies need to continue to vigilantly identify the advocates of extremism, understand their goals and strategies, evaluate their strengths and weaknesses, and effectively counter their every move. Until America takes additional steps to bridge the religious divide in the Middle East, religion and radical extremism will continue to make for a messy, complex campaign.

**5-38/GIC**

### **GOOD GONE WILD**

**By Eric Jaffe**

**Science News, Vol. 170, No. 14, September 30, 2006, pp. 218-220.**

<http://www.sciencenews.org/articles/20060930/bob9.asp>

Ecotourism allows tourists to learn about exotic habitats and rare plant and animal species, while generating income for local populations, giving them an incentive to protect the environment rather than exploiting it. In reality, there are problems with ecotourism, especially where it is insufficiently regulated by governments eager to protect a source of income. Some species may be so shy that the presence of humans harms the mating or nesting habits of animals; tourists may unwittingly damage flora or fauna. Governments may also be unable or unwilling to process trash left behind by tourists, which can cause an ingestion hazard to wild animals; tour operators may construct facilities for visitors that have a detrimental effect on the local habitat. Local populations may also suffer from the lack of access to resources they previously used to survive. Yet making the situation even more complex is the lack of baseline information on habitats before the tourists descend. Says one scientist: "One of the things I've lately begun to think is we're asking too much from the so-called idea of ecotourism. Trying to find a balance between the social, economic, and environmental elements -- it's ambitious and it's complex."

**5-39/GIC**

### **TEN IMPERATIVES FOR PEACE**

**By John Richardson**

**The Futurist, Vol. 40, No. 6, November-December 2006, pp. 14-17.**

The author, a development expert who spent 17 years in the midst of Sri Lanka's civil wars, says peace must move beyond diplomacy and into the development arena, and outlines 10 imperatives. Many are simple and obvious, but still frequently ignored when a country is strangling on the rage and violence of civil strife. Some of Richardson's maxims: maintain public order; meet the aspirations for opportunity of young men of fighting age; aim for development policies that fulfill commonly held aspirations in order to keep conflict at bay; development should strike a middle ground between capitalism and socialism; craft development strategies with a long-term view beyond the next election; rigorously examine the costs of military options if a military solution is sought for complex development solutions.

**5-40/GIC**

### **MALWARE GOES MOBILE**

**By Mikko Hypponen**

**Scientific American, Vol. 295, No. 5, November 2006, pp. 70-77.**

The day the computer security community had anticipated for years finally arrived in June 2004. Researchers who study malicious forms of software knew that it was only a matter of time until such malware appeared on mobile phones as well. As cell phones have evolved into smartphones which are able to download programs from the Internet and share software with one another through short-range Bluetooth connections, worldwide multimedia messaging service (MMS) communications and memory cards--the devices' novel capabilities have created new vulnerabilities. Scoundrels were bound to find the weaknesses and exploit them for mischief or, worse, for criminal gain.

5-41/SV

**5-ALL IN THE FAMILY**

By Jennifer Odell

Downbeat, Vol. 73, No. 9, September 2006, pp. 30-35.

This special issue of Downbeat pays tribute to the musical traditions of New Orleans one year after Hurricane Katrina and floods devastated the city. In the lead article, Odell sets the scene, focusing on the city's musical families who have passed down New Orleans jazz traditions from generation to generation. Brass bands, Dixieland, jazz, gospel, rhythm and blues, and funk all grew out of the roots of these musical dynasties, which embody the history and the future of New Orleans. Since many family members are still unable to return home, the question as to whether or not they will ever be able to rebuild their homes and neighborhoods remains open. Other feature articles in this issue focus on New Orleans musicians Harry Connick, Jr. and Dr. John, the legacy of New Orleans drummers, and the architecture of the city's musical culture.

5-42/SV

**THE EVOLUTION OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN**

By Tom Huntington

American Legacy, Vol. 12, No. 3, Fall 2006, pp. 46-50.

"Over his long life the founding father slowly changed from an unabashed slaveholder to a true abolitionist," contends Huntington, who traces the contradictions and ambivalence in Franklin's attitude toward slavery in this detailed article. Ironically, Franklin himself had been an indentured apprentice; however, he was a man of his time with an eighteenth-century man's prejudices. While he never actively freed his slaves, he became president of the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery and the Relief of the Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage in 1787, and, shortly before his death, wrote a satirical defense of slavery that pointedly exposed the injustice of Congress's refusal to accept an antislavery petition the society had presented.

5-43/SV

**GOD'S COUNTRY**

By Walter Russell Mead

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 85, No. 5, 2006, September/October 2006, pp. 24-43.

The author, the Henry Kissinger Senior Fellow for U. S. Foreign Policy at the Council on Foreign Relations, explains why Venial Protestants are in the ascendancy now in the United States and reasons for this cyclical shift. He divides Protestantism, still the largest U. S. religion, into three main streams -- liberals, fundamentalists and evangelicals -- and describes the philosophies of the adherents of each group. He explains how the United States is a religiously pluralistic society and how U. S. religious politics is a coalition sport, i.e. that any single religious group must be able to cooperate with other groups, religious or not, to affect foreign policy; evangelicals, he suggests, have been able to do so. He sees little to fear, and much to applaud, in their ascendancy.

5-44/SV

**THE INFLUENCE OF RELIGION ON THE LEISURE BEHAVIOR OF IMMIGRANT MUSLIMS IN THE UNITED STATES**

By Monika Stodolska and Jennifer S Livengood

Journal of Leisure Research,

Vol. 38, No. 3, pp. 293-321.

Using the concepts of ethnic resilience and selective acculturation as a theoretical foundation, this study analyzes the effect of religion on the leisure behavior of Muslim immigrants to the U.S. The research project was based on 24 interviews that were conducted in the spring and summer of 2002 with immigrants from Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Turkey, Pakistan, India, Korea, and Mexico. The results of the study show that the effect of Islam on leisure behavior manifests itself through the emphasis on strong family ties and on family oriented leisure among Muslims; the need to teach and supervise children and to pass traditional moral values to subsequent generations; the requirement of modesty in dress, speech and everyday behavior; as well as the restrictions on mix-gender interactions, dating, food and alcohol. The findings of this study suggest that leisure researchers need to pay more attention to the effects of religion on leisure behavior

and should strive to incorporate the religious beliefs as part of the cultural heritage of minorities.

5-45/SV

**FROM THE FIELDS, TO THE FACTORY, TO THE CEO'S DESK, AFRICAN AMERICA PIONEERS IN CORPORATE AMERICA**

By Brett Pulley and Others

American Legacy, special "Trailblazers" issue, Summer 2006, pp. 10-26.

This special supplement to *American Legacy* magazine, begins with the story of Richard D. Parsons, the head of Time Warner, Inc. and discusses the lives of the Afro-American trailblazers who went before him. William Perry, who helped Henry Ford get his start by helping Ford saw trees on Ford's wooded land and convert it into useful property. Later, when Perry developed a heart ailment, he asked Ford if he could find him a job that required little physical exertion. He became a machine inspector, and in 1914, was likely the first black person to fill a skilled job in corporate America. Also in 1914, Ford hired an Afro-American college graduate as a supervisor; word spread and many Afro-Americans migrated north to Detroit. In 1971 Otis Smith became General Motor's first African-American corporate officer and served as vice-president and general counsel. In 1953 the National Association of Market Developers, Inc. was formed to target ethnic markets. The year 1962 saw Harvey C. Russell become vice president of corporate planning at Pepsi. The series of articles in this supplement discusses the men and women who will take us into the twenty-first century, and is a "must read" for anyone interested in the Black contribution to the American corporate world.

5-46/SV

**WHERE THE BRAINS ARE**

By Richard Florida

Atlantic Monthly, Vol. 298, No. 3, October 2006, pp. 34-36.

The author notes that America's educated elite is clustering in a few major metropolitan areas, leaving the rest of the country behind -- a demographic realignment that is every bit as significant as previous migrations in U.S. history. Calling it "means migration", Florida writes that the growing

concentration of affluent, educated and talented people to areas such as San Francisco, Boston, New York, Washington, D.C., Seattle and Denver has a multiplier effect on local economic growth. The growing wealth disparity between these magnet regions and the rest of the country will continue to grow, predicts the author, a phenomenon that "will be one of the great political and cultural challenges of the next generation."

**DOCUMENT ALERT**

5-47/DOC

**ENGAGING YOUTH TO BUILD SAFER COMMUNITIES**

By Frederick Barton, Karin von Hippel and Steve Seigel.

Center for Strategic & International Studies; CSIS Post-Conflict Reconstruction Project. August 2006.

<http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/bartonengagingyouth.pdf>

A turbulent environment often permeates a post-conflict situation, characterized by instability and periodic episodes of violence. This report argues that youth, instead of being part of the problem in these situations, can be extremely useful in rebuilding post-conflict stability and reconstruction. The authors argue that international donor and relief organizations have overlooked the enormous potential of young people, and provide suggestions for wider inclusion: "From taking part in bicycle and foot patrols, neighborhood watches, and early warning systems, to providing crime reduction education, prevention strategies, and escort and first-responder services, youth have the capacity to contribute to safety and security when official mechanisms for protecting local communities are absent, ineffective or in need of extra support. While not all youth are suited to participate in safety-building initiatives, many could help consolidate peace and reduce violence."

5-48/DOC

**JUDGING THE IRANIAN THREAT: 20 QUESTIONS WE NEED TO ANSWER**

Center for Strategic & International Studies

**(CSIS). Web-posted September 19, 2006.**

[http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/060919\\_20questions.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/060919_20questions.pdf)

The world community has a wide divergence of assumptions, assessments, and conclusions about Iranian intentions and Iranian actions with regard to nuclear development. CSIS presents a list of issues - "20 questions" - intended to highlight points of divergence. As CSIS says, "Few people will agree on the answers to all 20 questions. They differ sometimes on the basis of fact, and other times on the basis of judgment. Yet, it is precisely those answers that determine both the threats and opportunities contained in Iran's actions and the world's potential responses." The questions posed are "Yes" and "No" debates, with summaries of opposing views.

**5-49/DOC**

**MAPPING THE RISKS OF CORRUPTION IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION**

**By Pete Ewins, Paul Harvey, Kevin Savage and Alex Jacobs**

**Transparency International (TI), Web-posted August 7, 2006.**

[http://www.transparency.org/content/download/8400/53941/file/](http://www.transparency.org/content/download/8400/53941/file/Mapping_Risks_of_Corruption_in_Humanitarian_Action.pdf)

[Mapping\\_Risks\\_of\\_Corruption\\_in\\_Humanitarian\\_Action.pdf](http://www.transparency.org/content/download/8400/53941/file/Mapping_Risks_of_Corruption_in_Humanitarian_Action.pdf)

This report analyses the risks of corruption in the course of humanitarian relief. It identifies vulnerable areas within the complex system of planning, contracts and delivery mechanisms in humanitarian assistance. The material is based on research methods that include a literature review, the experience of the authors, and interviews with humanitarian practitioners. Surveys and interviews were conducted by Transparency International in eight of its national chapters (Bangladesh, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Guatemala, Indonesia, Niger, Pakistan, Sierra Leone and Zambia) that have experienced natural disasters or civil conflict. Many relief workers interviewed for the report identified procurement, logistics and payroll as most vulnerable to corruption. Sectors highlighted as having particularly high potential risks were shelter, food aid and health care. Although these are the most visible areas, corruption risks also arise where systems of accountability and transparency are weakest. Corruption risks may also

involve non-financial gains such as enhanced personal reputation, political capital or access to a service, including sexual favors extorted in return for assistance. Designed to help the humanitarian community reduce the risks of corrupt diversion of relief, this report aims to provide the most benefit to the intended recipients of humanitarian aid.

**5-50/DOC**

**MASS DIGITIZATION: Implications for Information Policy**

**United States National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS). May 2006.**

<http://www.nclis.gov/digitization/MassDigitizationSymposium-Report.pdf>

This is a report from the "Scholarship and Libraries in Transition: A Dialogue about the Impacts of Mass Digitization Projects" Symposium held on March 10-11, 2006 at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Google announced in December 2004 that it would, in conjunction with five major research libraries (University of Michigan, Harvard University, Stanford University, Oxford University, and the New York Public Library ) digitize 10 million unique titles. This report focuses on nine major project areas that have serious implications for national information policy.

**5-51/DOC**

**NANOTECHNOLOGY IN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCTION: Anticipated Applications**

**By Jennifer Kuzma and Peter VerHage  
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Project on Emerging Nanotechnologies. September 2006.**

<http://www.nanotechproject.org/74/new-report-on-nanotechnology-in-agriculture-and-food>

This report analyzes the publicly available data on federally funded research projects in "agrifood" nanotechnology, supplemented with data from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Nanotechnology is the ability to manipulate and manufacture things usually between one and 100 nanometers. A nanometer is one billionth of a meter; a human hair is roughly 100,000 nanometers wide. The National Science Foundation predicts that the global market for goods and services using nanotechnologies will grow to \$1 trillion by 2015. The U.S. invests



approximately \$3 billion annually in nanotechnology research and development, which accounts for approximately one-third of the total public and private sector investments worldwide. According to the authors, nanotechnology is being used in the food industry to create better packaging and nutritionally enriched foods. Food scientists are creating nanomaterials whose small size gives them the ability to deliver powerful nutrients to human cells where they previously could not reach. Scientists are developing foods designed to block certain substances in food, such as harmful cholesterol or food allergens, from reaching certain parts of the body.

#### 5-52/DOC

### PAKISTAN-AFGHANISTAN RELATIONS IN THE POST-9/11 ERA

By Frederic Grare

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, October 2006.

[http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/cp72\\_grare\\_final.pdf](http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/cp72_grare_final.pdf)

Taliban insurgents and their Al Qaeda allies, once thought defeated in Afghanistan, are regaining strength. Regrouped and reorganized, better equipped and financed, and more sophisticated tactically, they are threatening both the reconstruction process and the U.S.-led coalition forces on the ground. Pakistan-Afghanistan relations have been another casualty of the renewed violence. The resurgence of the Taliban movement and the growing insurgency in the provinces bordering the Pakistan-Afghan border have once again generated tensions between Kabul and Islamabad. The two countries are accusing each other of interfering in their respective domestic affairs. In a new Carnegie Paper, Pakistan-Afghanistan Relations in the Post-9/11 Era, Visiting Scholar Frederic Grare examines the evolution of the situation in Afghanistan and takes a look at Afghanistan through Pakistan's eyes. In addition, Grare provides policy recommendations for regional relations in a post-U.S. Afghanistan. He suggests that only the end of military rule in Pakistan can clear the way for more stabilized relations with Afghanistan. To achieve these ends, democratizing Pakistan is first and foremost a strategic imperative.

#### 5-53/DOC

### SHARING SCIENCE: Global Partnerships Electronic Journal of Department of State, October 2006.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/1006/ijge/ijge1006.htm>

Science is an inherently international undertaking in which researchers share the results of their work with a scientific community that spans the planet, through a growing array of collaborative efforts, technical journals, conferences, the Internet, and dedicated high-bandwidth data networks for research and education. This increasingly global scientific enterprise straddles national boundaries to create a set of relationships in which traditions and cultures mix in cooperative ways, despite temporary setbacks arising from security concerns and economic competitiveness. Several experts share their thoughts and experiences in this edition of eJournal USA.

#### 5-54/DOC

### U.S. FOREIGN POLICY IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Electronic Journal of Department of State,  
September 2006

<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itps/0906/ijpe/ijpe0906.htm>

Introduced by Secretary Rice, this electronic journal features essays by each regional bureau Assistant Secretary outlining U.S. policy in that region. Each essay also explains the Assistant Secretary's personal vision for that region, and outlines how the Secretary's "transformational diplomacy" will help our international partners build and sustain democratic, well-governed states.

## VIDEO & DVD ALERT

*These Videos/DVDs can be viewed at the IRC Islamabad on any day. Please inform IRC at least one day in advance if you are interested to watch any movie. This month on every Wednesday, from 10.00 am — 11.00 am and 2.00 pm — 3.00 pm, we are showing the video "IN SEARCH OF BIN LADEN." Please inform us at least a day in*

*advance (051-2082060 or 2082783) if you like to view the video..*

**5-55/V**

**IN SEARCH OF BIN LADEN**

VHS, 56 Minutes, Color.

PBS and The New York Times present an investigation of terrorist Osama bin Laden and his followers, providing background and insight into the life and motives of the terrorist. The program looks at his formative experience in the Afghan jihad against the Soviets, and examines his statements and fatwahs calling for the murder of Americans. Examines his involvement in the bombing of two U.S. embassies in Africa in 1998, the 2000 bombing of the USS Cole, and the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

**5-56/V**

**MASS MEDIA IN SOCIETY**

VHS, 28 Minutes, Color.

The world is quickly becoming saturated with information, entertainment, and advertisements. In this program, academic and industry experts examine the globalization of information exchange, the way in which it has altered the social distance between nations and individuals, and the future of mass media. In the U.S., viewers watch an average of 4.5 hours per day of television, willingly lending their eColor and ears to advertisers. The enthusiasm for interactive communication is growing, spurred on by the desire for news and entertainment tailored and delivered on demand and the possibilities of one-to-one marketing. Is the concept of mass media on the verge of extinction?

**5-57/V**

**THE 11TH SEPTEMBER: An intimate and timeless collection of conversations on loss and grief, strength and hope.**

DVD, Dolby Digital Stereo, 121 Minutes,

Filmed only 36 hours after the tragedy, Bill Moyers hosts an open discussion about the political, social and personal significance of the September 11th tragedy with a diverse group of guests, including theologians, writers, terrorism experts and more.